NOTE IV.

ON THE MALE SEX OF ARGYRIPA SUBFASCIATA RITS., AND DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF THE CETONIID GENUS ALLORHINA.

BY

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Argyripa subfasciata, Rits. [1]).

A unique female in the Leyden Museum was alone known to the author when describing this species and as I have recently received a male *Argyripa* which I have no hesitation in referring to *subfasciata*, I take this opportunity at the request of Mr. Ritsema of calling attention to the peculiarities of this sex. The most remarkable character is the extraordinary structure of the mentum, this being produced on the underside into a broad flattened vertical process margined at its sides and slightly emarginate at the apex; in the male of *A. lansbergei* Sallé, I find an indication of a similar structure in a conspicuous obtuse tubercle on the underside of the mentum, but in *A. anomala* Bates it is entirely absent. In other respects the male of *subfasciata* differs from the female in having the head strongly concave above, the lateral margins of the clypeus strongly elevated and forming an obtuse flattened horn on each side, the apex of the clypeus coarsely punctured with the mar-

1) Notes from the Leyden Museum. VII (1885). p. 41. pl. 3. fig. 2. ♀.

gin a little reflexed and slightly emarginate, the apex of the thorax more strongly produced and forming an obtuse slightly deflexed horn (much narrower than in *lansbergei*) and the body altogether of a much narrower form, the yellow markings are also of a decided greenish tint and the thoracic border is narrower especially at the base.

Mr. Ritsema gives New Granada as the probable locality of the type specimen, the male in my collection is from Chiriqui. On subjecting this specimen to a jet of steam for the purpose of relaxing it, I was astonished to observe all the greenish yellow markings of the upper side change to a deep red, but they gradually resumed their natural colour upon drying.

Allorhina insignis, n. sp.

Reddish piceous, shining, abdomen and tarsi black, thorax with a narrow white lateral border; elytra redder towards the apex, a transverse discal spot behind the middle and a very fine sutural line from the scutellum to the middle white; a large spot on each side of the pygidium and metasternum, a smaller spot on the outer margin of the posterior coxae and a transverse mark on each side of the abdominal segments white. Head closely punctured and pubescent between the eyes, the vertex smooth, longitudinally convex in the centre, the lateral margins strongly elevated and slightly produced in front of the eyes; clypeus quadrate and sparsely punctured in front, the anterior margin with a short broad horn which is slightly emarginate at its apex and connected by an obtuse carina at its base with the longitudinal central elevation. Thorax very coarsely and closely punctured, a narrow median line

and the basal margin smooth, the lateral margins slightly raised and bisinuous, the basal angles rounded and prominent, the basal lobe broad and depressed over the scutellum. Scutellum smooth and very acute at the apex. Elytra very coarsely and closely punctured, the punctures rather more sparse and arranged somewhat in rows in the region of the scutellum but very close and confluent at the sides and apex, the suture depressed at the base and slightly elevated posteriorly, the outer margins fringed with short brownish golden hairs. Pygidium slightly convex, coarsely and very closely strigose and with rather dense brownish golden pubescence. Beneath coarsely punctured, strigose and pubescent at the sides; mesosternal process short, broad and rounded at its apex; the white marks on the abdomen nearer together and almost united in the centre on the penultimate segment. Legs punctured and pubescent, the tibiae without lateral teeth. — Length 35 mm.

Chiriqui.

This fine species is very distinct from all others that are known to me, in general aspect it more resembles *Desicasta metallica* Jans., than any of the described species of *Allorhina*.

The unique specimen which I possess is a male.